

Appl No. 10/659,035

Response to Office Action

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the objections and rejections in the June 28, 2005 Office Action based on the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Pending Claims

Claims 1-21 are pending in the application. Of these claims, Claims 1, 2 (currently amended), 3, 6, 8, 9 (currently amended), 13, 15, 16 (currently amended), and 20 are independent claims and the remaining claims are dependent claims.

Summary of Amendments

Claims 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 20 were amended

Claims 7, 14, and 21 were cancelled.

Summary of Rejections/Objections

Claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) and Claims 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S. 103(a). The rejections and objections are discussed in further detail below.

Summary of Claim Rejections Based on Cited References**Section 102 Claim Rejections**

Claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schofield et al. (US 6,386,669).

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Turning to the specific claim language, Independent Claim 1 is directed to a data processing apparatus comprising an acquisition unit for acquiring feature information of a printing medium set on a printing apparatus from the printing apparatus, an input unit for inputting name information associated with a printing medium, and a registration unit for registering, in a relational manner, the feature information of the printing medium acquired from the acquisition unit and the name information associated with the printing medium input via the input unit, in accordance with a manual registration instruction.

The present invention of Independent Claim 1 describes a data processing apparatus in which a user inputs information associated with a particular printing medium and registers that information in a relational manner with information about the printing medium obtained by a printing apparatus itself.

Schofield et al. is seen to describe a system for classifying media entering an inkjet printer without the media requiring any special manufacturer markings. This is accomplished by optically scanning the media with a blue-violet light at an initial intensity. The resulting data, if usable is compared with known values for different types of media to determine the appropriate print mode. Successive scans are performed if the data is deemed unusable until an appropriate print mode is determined.

Schofield et al. is not seen to disclose or describe the present invention's feature that the printing medium information is inputted via a user and that the feature information of the printing medium and the name information are registered in a relational manner in accordance with a manual registration instruction.

More specifically, the input leads 108 and 109 of Figure 2 are not seen to describe or disclose the present invention's feature of an input unit for inputting information associated with a printing medium. Column 8 lines 52-63 of Schofield describe that input leads 108 and 109 extend from an LED 105 included in a media sensor 100, are secured to an exterior portion of the sensor's body 102, and deliver sensor signals back to a printer controller 35. Per column 12, lines 47-50, the data collected during the scanning and collecting step of the invention is stored in the printer controller 35.

Column 7, lines 15-22, column 8, lines 62-63, and Figure 1 of Schofield et al. are not seen to describe or disclose the present invention's feature of registering, in a

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relational manner, the feature information of the printing medium acquired from the acquisition unit and the information associated with the printing medium input via the input unit, in accordance with a manual registration instruction. Column 7, lines 15-22 describes that the printer controller of a printer receives instructions from a host device. Column 8, lines 62-63 and Figure 1 describes that the media sensor, via the two input leads 108, 109 deliver sensor signals back to the printer controller.

Nothing in any of these above described references in Schofield et al., either alone or in combination, are seen to describe or disclose registering, in a relational manner, the feature information of the printing medium acquired from the acquisition unit and the information associated with the printing medium input via the input unit, in accordance with a manual registration instruction. As such, Schofield et al. is not seen to teach or suggest all of the claim limitations recited in Independent Claim 1. Thus, Independent Claim 1 is believed allowable.

Because Independent Claim 1 is believed allowable, all of the claims depending from Claim 1 (namely, Claims 3-5) are also believed allowable.

Independent Claims 8 and 15 were rejected on the same basis as Claim 1. For the reasons discussed above with respect to Claim 1, Independent Claims 8 and 15 are also believed allowable. Because independent Claims 8 and 15 are believed allowable, all of the claims depending from Claims 8 and 15 (namely, Claims 10-12, 17-19) are also believed allowable.

Section 103 Claim Rejections

Claims 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 17

Claims 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paczewitz et al. (US 6,574,002) in view of Schofield et al. (US 6,386,669).

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As described above, Independent Claim 1 describes a data processing apparatus in which a user of the data processing apparatus is allowed to input information associated with a particular printing medium and register that information in a relational manner with information about the printing medium obtained by the data processing apparatus itself.

Paczewitz et al. is seen to describe a method for selecting printing features at print time via a pop-up dialog box. More specifically, a user uses a print dialog box to issue a print job from an application. When the user closes the print dialog box, a media-type pop-up dialog box is displayed, from which the user specifies the type of media to be used for the print job. If/when the user changes the media-type, the print parameters for the print job are changed.

As indicated in the Office Action (page 5), Paczewitz et al. fails to explicitly teach the present invention's feature of an acquisition unit for registering, in a relational manner, the feature information of the printing medium acquired from the acquisition unit and the information associated with the printing medium input via the input unit. To remedy this deficiency, the same references of Schofield et al. as described above are referred to

Therefore, the same arguments with respect to Schofield et al. as set forth above are applicable to the present rejection.

Rejection of Claims 6, 7, 13, 14, 20, and 21

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Claims 6, 7, 13, 14, 20, and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schofield et al. (US 6,386,669) in view of Paczewitz et al. (US 6,574,002).

Turning to the specific claim language, Independent Claim 6 is directed to a data processing apparatus comprising an acquisition unit for acquiring, from a printing apparatus, feature information of a printing medium set on the printing apparatus, a display unit for displaying information associated with the type of printing medium, in accordance with the feature information of the printing medium acquired from the acquisition unit, a selection unit for selecting a printing medium type, and a correction unit for making a correction such that the information associated with the printing medium type corresponding to the feature information of the printing medium acquired by the acquisition unit is replaced with the printing medium type selected by the selection unit, in accordance with a manual correction instruction.

The present invention of Independent Claim 6 describes a data processing apparatus in which a user corrects the printing medium type initially detected by a printing apparatus by replacing the initially detected printing medium type with a printing medium type selected by the user.

The Office Action indicates that Schofield et al. teaches the following features of the present invention:

an acquisition unit for acquiring, from a printing apparatus, feature information of a printing medium set on the printing apparatus (column 12, lines 50-53 of Schofield et. al.)

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a display unit for displaying information associated with the type of the printing medium [(column 2, lines 30-32), in accordance with the feature information of the printing medium acquired from the acquisition unit (column 7, lines 15-22 where a host device, such as a computer, can interact with a printer controller to send or receive information) of Schofield et al.]

Nothing in Schofield is seen to describe the present invention's feature of a display unit for displaying information associated with the type of the printing medium, in accordance with the feature information of the printing medium acquired from the acquisition unit. Column 2, lines 30-32 are seen to describe that most printers use an open-loop process, relying on an operator to select the type of media through the software driver of their computer. Column 7, lines 15-22, as previously discussed, are seen to describe that a printer controller receives instructions from a host device. Neither of these references, either alone or in combination, is seen to describe a display unit for displaying information associated with the type of printing medium, in accordance with the feature information of the printing medium acquired from the acquisition unit.

As indicated in the Office Action (page 8), Schofield et al. fails to explicitly teach the following features of the present invention:

a selection unit for selecting a printing medium type.

a correction unit for making a correction such that the information associated with the printing medium type corresponding to the feature information of the printing

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medium acquired by the acquisition unit is replaced with the printing medium type selected by the selection unit.

To remedy this deficiency, the Office Action refers to Paczewitz et al. More specifically, the Office Action indicates that Column 1, lines 44-46 of Paczewitz et al. describe a selection unit for selecting a printing medium type and the Abstract of Paczewitz et al. describes a correction unit for making a correction such that the information associated with the printing medium type corresponding to the feature information of the printing medium acquired by the acquisition unit is replaced with the printing medium type selected by the selection unit

Nothing in Paczewitz et al. is seen to disclose or describe the present invention's feature of a correction unit for making a correction such that the information associated with the printing medium type corresponding to the feature information of the printing medium acquired by the acquisition unit is replaced with the printing medium type selected by the selection unit, in accordance with a manual correction instruction.

According to the Abstract in Paczewitz et al., a media-type pop-up dialog box allows a user to specify which type of media is to be used for printing the print job. When the user changes the selection of the media-type, print parameters for the first print job are changed. It appears the Examiner has focused on this passage in the rejection of the present invention's correction unit rejection. However, this passage merely states that when the user changes the media-type, the change is reflected in the print parameters for the associated print job. There is nothing that can be seen to describe or disclose a correction unit for making a correction such that the information associated with the

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printing medium type corresponding to the feature information of the printing medium acquired by the acquisition unit is replaced with the printing medium type selected by the selection unit, in accordance with a manual correction instruction.

Further, per column 2, lines 20-23, by bringing up a separate media-type pop-up dialog box, the user is forced to consider which paper type is being used, rather than relying on a default paper type. And, per column 3, lines 45-58:

“In the preferred embodiment, when the user selects OK button, computer displays a paper-type pop-up dialog box on the monitor. Using a cursor controlled by a mouse or other pointing device, the user selects the paper type from those listed in the paper type combination box. The default media which is selected when dialog box first appears is the media type which the user selected in the properties user interface. If the user has not selected a media type in the properties user interface, the default media which is selected when dialog box first appears is the media type which the user last selected when printing from the current application. Otherwise, the paper type is chosen from the value stored in the DevMode object, which stores the current settings for the application program. DevMode is a structure available within the Windows operating system software available from Microsoft Corporation. The DevMode object stores user settings and is used by the application program and printer driver to communicate and change the current settings.”

Based on these two passages, the invention described in Paczewitz et al. does not describe or disclose replacing the feature information of the printing medium acquired by

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the acquisition unit with the printing medium type selected by the selection unit. A default medium type is being replaced by the user selection process of Paczewitz et al., not the medium type acquired by an acquisition unit as described in the present invention.

Neither Schofield et al. or Paczewitz et al., either alone or in combination, are seen to describe or disclose the features of the present invention. As such, neither Schofield et al. nor Paczewitz et al. is seen to teach or suggest all of the claim limitations recited in Independent Claim 6. Thus, Independent Claim 6 is believed allowable.

Independent Claims 13 and 20 were rejected on the same basis as Claim 6. For the reasons discussed above with respect to Claim 6, Independent Claims 13 and 20 are also believed allowable.

Independent Claims 2, 9, 16

In view of the current cited references, Independent Claims 2, 9, and 16 are believed to allowable.

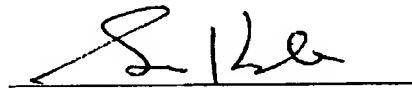
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CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, the entire application is believed to be in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested at the Examiner's earliest convenience.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached at (949) 932-3329. All correspondence should be directed to the below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,



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